Katherine Unknown

d.18 APR 1603 Coggeshall, Essex, England

Spouse and Children

H. Rev. Thomas Stoughton ABT 1557 - abt 1622
W. **Katherine Unknown** - 1603

1. Elizabeth Stoughton abt 1592 - bef 1647
2. Thomas Stoughton 1592/3 - 1660
3. Judith Stoughton 1599 - BEF 1639
4. Israel Stoughton 1602/3 - 1644

Facts and Events

Name	Katherine Unknown	
Gender	Female	
Death[1]	18 APR 1603	Coggeshall, Essex, England

References

1. ↑ Turner, Ethel McLaughlin, and Paul Boynton Turner. *The English Ancestry of Thomas Stoughton, 1588-1661*: *his brother Israel Stoughton, 1603-1645, and his nephew William Stoughton, 1631-1701, of Dorchester, Mass.* (Waterloo, Wisconsin: Turner, 1958).

   Citing unpublished manuscript by Ethel Stokes, "The English Descent of Gov. William Stoughton"

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Elizabeth Stoughton

b.abt 1592 Suffolk, England

d.bef 30 Mar 1647

Parents and Siblings

F. Rev. Thomas Stoughton ABT 1557 - abt 1622

M. Katherine Unknown - 1603

1. **Elizabeth Stoughton** abt 1592 - bef 1647
2. Thomas Stoughton 1592/3 - 1660
3. Judith Stoughton 1599 - BEF 1639
4. Israel Stoughton 1602/3 - 1644

Spouse and Children

H. John Scudder est 1590 - bet 1625 and 1626

W. **Elizabeth Stoughton** abt 1592 - bef 1647

m. abt 1613

1. Elizabeth Scudder est 1615 - 1616
2. John Scudder 1616 - bef 1690
3. Thomas Scudder 1616/17 - 1617
4. Thomas Scudder 1620 -
5. Elizabeth Scudder 1625 - bef 1692

Spouse and Children

H. Rev. Robert Chamberlain ABT 1587 - 1639

W. **Elizabeth Stoughton** abt 1592 - bef 1647

m. 30 Apr 1627

1. Samuel Chamberlain 1628 - bet 1647
2. Joanna Chamberlain 1630 - aft 1711
3. Sarah Chamberlain 1632 - 1635

Facts and Events

Name	Elizabeth Stoughton	
Gender	Female	
Birth[1]	abt 1592	Suffolk, England

Marriage	abt 1613	Maldon, Essex, England to John Scudder
Marriage	30 Apr 1627	Strood, Strood, Kent, England to Rev. Robert Chamberlain
Emigration [1]	bef 6 Oct 1644	
Residence[1]	6 Oct 1644	Barnstable, Massachusetts, United States
Residence[1]	14 May 1645	Massachusetts Bay Colony, probably Ipswich
Death[1]	bef 30 Mar 1647	Before date of probate.
Probate[1]	30 Mar 1647	Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts, United States Inventory £32 4s. 5d.; presented in court this date.

The record of her marriage to Robert Chamberlain calls her "Elizabeth Scudder, widow" and the daughter of "the Rev'end Divine that was, Mr Thomas Stoughton."

On 14 May 1645 the General Court "upon weighty reasons moving, it is ordered that Mrs. Chamberlin, widow, sister to Mr. Israel Stoughton ... shall be allowed ... either a cow or five pounds" [MBCR 2:113].

Elizabeth (Stoughton) (Scudder) Chamberlain died intestate, apparently in Ipswich, Massachusetts, before the inventory of her estate was filed on 30 1st month [March] 1647; the court ordered that the estate, which totaled only £32 4s. 5d., be divided: two parts to the son and one part to the daughter. Two years later, "Richard Betts, who married Joana Chamberlin. [was] allowed 27: 1 [March]: 1649, as administrator of' the estate of Samuell Chamberlin, brother to said Joana, who was heir to the estate."[*Probate Records, Essex Co.*, 1:102]. Richard and Joanna (Chamberlain) Betts moved to Long Island, where his will, dated 16 March 1711, indicates his continuing associations with the Scudders [*Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, ... 2:113-14, 16:68]. It is unusual that Elizabeth Chamberlain's Scudder children did not share in her estate. However, in cases when the estate was small and included no land, the courts sometimes exercised considerable leeway.[S1]

References

1. ↑ [1.0] [1.1] [1.2] [1.3] [1.4] [1.5] Fiske, Jane Fletcher. *A New England Immigrant Kinship Network: Notes on the English Origins of the Scudders of Salem and Barnstable, Massachusetts, Bridget (-----) (Verry) Giles of Salem, and Joanna (Chamberlain) Betts of Long Island*. American Genealogist (D.L. Jacobus). (Jul-Oct 1997), 72:295-97.

Cited by Great Migration.

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Thomas Stoughton

chr.23 Jan 1592/3 Naughton, Suffolk, England

d.25 Mar 1660 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, United States

Parents and Siblings

F. Rev. Thomas Stoughton ABT 1557 - abt 1622

M. Katherine Unknown - 1603

1. Elizabeth Stoughton abt 1592 - bef 1647
2. **Thomas Stoughton** 1592/3 - 1660
3. Judith Stoughton 1599 - BEF 1639
4. Israel Stoughton 1602/3 - 1644

Spouse and Children

H. **Thomas Stoughton** 1592/3 - 1660

W. Elizabeth Tompson - 1627

m. 5 May 1612

1. Thomas Stoughton 1625 - 1684

Spouse and Children

H. **Thomas Stoughton** 1592/3 - 1660

W. Margaret Barrett 1595 - 1665/6

m. late 1634

Facts and Events

Name	Thomas Stoughton	
Gender	Male	
Christening[1][2]	23 Jan 1592/3	Naughton, Suffolk, England
Marriage	5 May 1612	Great Totham, Essex, England to Elizabeth Tompson
Marriage	late 1634	Dorchester, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States to Margaret Barrett
Death[3]	25 Mar 1660	Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, United States

References

1. ↑ Thomas Stoughton, in Anderson, Robert Charles. *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633.* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995).

Origin Aller, Somersetshire. Migration: 1630 First residence Dorchester; remove to Windsor 1635.
BIRTH: Baptized Naughton, Suffolk, England, 23 January 1592[/3], son of Rev. Thomas and Katherine (_____) Stoughton (evidently their second son of this name since "Thomas `Sloughe' the son of Thomas & Katherine his wife was bapt. 9 July 1588").
DEATH: Windsor 25 March 1661 [Grant 82].
MARRIAGE: (1) Great Totham, Esse x, 5 May 1612 Elizabeth Tompson. She was buried at Aller, Somersetshire, on 29 December 1627.
(2) About 1634 Margaret (Barrett) Huntington (in his letter of December 1634 to his stepfather Rev. John Stoughton, James Cudworth of Scituate reported that "my uncle Thomas is to be married shortly, to a widow that has good means and has five children" [Letters of NE 142]). She had married (1) SIMON HUNTINGTON . She died after 14 March 1665/6, when John Winthrop Jr. treated "Mrs. Stoughton, Margaret, of Winsor" [WMJ 634].

2. ↑ Turner, Ethel McLaughlin, and Paul Boynton Turner. *The English Ancestry of Thomas Stoughton, 1588-1661: his brother Israel Stoughton, 1603-1645, and his nephew William Stoughton, 1631-1701, of Dorchester, Mass.* (Waterloo, Wisconsin: Turner, 1958).

3. ↑ Windsor Town Records.

Thomas Stoughton, Senr dyed March 25th 1660 and was buried the 27th day

4. Savage, James. *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England: Showing Three Generations of Those Who Came Before May, 1692, on the Basis of Farmer's Register.* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Co, 1860-1862).

THOMAS, Dorchester, 1630 br. of Israel, the first, came no doubt, in the Mary and John, next mo. in the fleet with Winthrop desir. adm. as freem. 19 Oct. 1630, and was sw. 18 May foll. constable by appointm. of Court, Sept. 1630, in the exercise of wh. office, Mar. foll. he commit. the indiscret. of solemnis. a mar. betw. Clement Briggs and Joan Allen, for wh. he was fin. L5, tho. some yrs. after it was remit. I hope the contr. of m. held good. Early in 1635 (after he had tak. for sec. w. Margaret, wid. of Simon Huntington, wh. says the Roxbury ch. rec. had d. on the voyage, of smallpox, bef. reach. Boston in 1633), the planta. of Conn. was project. by many people of Watertown, Newton (since nam. Cambridge), and Dorchester, and from the two latter the majority of ch. mem. rem. to found new sett. on the gr. river, as it wa call. but they were requir. to contin. undeer the jurisdict. of Mass. He was one of those, oft. rep. betw. 1639 and 48, not ment. later in my opin. (exc. that Windsor town, and ch. rec. mark his d. mean. some other person, 25 Mar. 1661) and liv. the resid. of his days at Windsor, wh. was the nam. giv. to the to Dorchester planta. How long this time was, is unkn. or what ch. he had, but as he was ens. 1636, and in 1640 made lieut. the freem. on the list of 1669, may seem to be a s. Hinman, 243, says he d. Sept. 1684, leav. good est. to ch. six by name; but as the names all agree with those of the ch. of sec. Thomas, I doubt not the other circumstances belong to him. The same conclusion is drawn as to John, wh. follows on the same page. For this first Thomas, from the Conn. rec. Trumbull, I. 83, as to distrib. of the sev. portions of Mr. Stoughton's childr. and his w.'s 27 Mar. 1643, I infer, that he d. late in 1642, and 42 yrs. earlier than Hinman's date. Yet it is remarka. that Stiles in Hist. of W. has utterly sunkt this first Thomas, one of the founders of his town, follow. Hinman inst. of the careful Hist. of Dorchester, wh. however he innocent. refers to.

Windsor was the first permanent English settlement in Connecticut. Local indians granted Plymouth settlers land at the confluence of the Farmington River and the west side of the Connecticut River, and Plymouth settlers (including Jonathan Brewster, son of William) built a trading post in 1633. But the bulk of the settlement came in 1635, when 60 or more people led by Reverend Warham arrived, having trekked overland from Dorchester, Massachusetts. Most had arrived in the New World five years earlier on the ship "Mary and John" from Plymouth, England. The settlement was first called Dorchester, and was renamed Windsor in 1637.

Loomis homestead, oldest in CT.

See: Stiles History of Ancient Windsor (http://books.google.com/books?id=Qg0WAAAAYAA) - Thistlewaite's Dorset Pilgrims (http://books.google.com/books?id=XjwIAAAAMAAJ) - Wikipedia entry

Settlers at Windsor by the end of 1640, per the Descendants of the Founders of Ancient Windsor: Abbot - Alford - S. Allen - M. Allyn - Barber - Bartlett - M. (Barrett) (Huntington) Stoughton - Bascomb - Bassett - Benett - Birge - Bissell - Branker - Brewster - Buckland - Buell - Carter - Chappel - D. Clarke - J. Clarke - Cooke - Cooper - Denslow - Dewey - Dibble - Dumbleton - Drake - Dyer - Eels - Eggleston - Filley - Ford - Foulkes - Fyler - Gaylord - Francis Gibbs - William Gilbert - Jere. Gillett - Jon. Gillett - N. Gillett - Grant - Gridley - E. Griswold - M. Griswold - Gunn - Hannum - Hawkes - Hawkins - Hayden - Haynes - Hill - Hillier - Holcombe - Holmes - Holt - Hosford - Hoskins - Hoyte - Hubbard - Huit - Hulbert - Hull - Hurd - Hydes - Loomis - Ludlow - Lush - Marshfield - A. Marshall - T. Marshall - Mason - M. (Merwin) (Tinker) Collins - M. Merwin - Mills - Moore - Newberry - Newell - Oldage - Orton - Osborn - Palmer - Parsons - Parkman - Pattison - Phelps - Phelps - Phillips - Pinney - Pomeroy - Pond - Porter - Preston - Rainend - Randall - Rawlins - Reeves - J. Rockwell - W. Rockwell - B. Rossiter - St. Nicholas - Saltonstall - Samos - M. Sension (St. John) – R. Sension - Sexton - Staires - Starke - F. Stiles – H. Stiles - J. Stiles – T. Stiles - **Stoughton** - Stuckey - Talcott - E. Taylor - J. Taylor - Terry - Thornton - Thrall - Tilley - Tilton - Try - F. (Clark) (Dewey) (Phelps) - Vore - Warham - Weller - Whitehead - A. Williams - J. Williams - R. Williams - Wilton - Winchell - Witchfield - Wolcott - Young

Current Location: Hartford County, Connecticut **Parent Towns:** Dorchester, Massachusetts **Daughter Towns:** Windsor Locks; South Windsor; East Windsor; Ellington; Bloomfield

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Categories: Founders of Windsor, CT | Possible Mary and John Passengers | Great Migration Study Project

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Judith Stoughton

chr.3 Jul 1599 Great Burstead, Essex, England

d.BEF 22 MAY 1639 Dorchester, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States

Parents and Siblings

F. Rev. Thomas Stoughton ABT 1557 - abt 1622

M. Katherine Unknown - 1603

1. Elizabeth Stoughton abt 1592 - bef 1647
2. Thomas Stoughton 1592/3 - 1660
3. **Judith Stoughton** 1599 - BEF 1639
4. Israel Stoughton 1602/3 - 1644

Spouse and Children

H. Unknown Smead 1597 - bef 1635

W. **Judith Stoughton** 1599 - BEF 1639

1. William Smead est 1635 - bef 1703/04

Spouse and Children

H. John Denman 1591 - 1623

W. **Judith Stoughton** 1599 - BEF 1639

1. John Denman 1621 - 1691

Facts and Events

Name	Judith Stoughton	
Gender	Female	
Christening[1]	3 Jul 1599	Great Burstead, Essex, England
Death[2]	BEF 22 MAY 1639	Dorchester, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States

Accepted as a Winthrop Society Ancestor, which requires 1630 immigration or before. However, one account says Judith sailed with her 3 children from Gravesend, England, 3 September 1635, with John Flower Captain in the ship "Dorset", first to Barbadoes, and then to New England. [3]. This would mean she joined her already established brothers in Dorchester (her brothers Israel and Thomas arrived with Winthrop's Fleet in 1630), which makes sense given she was traveling with three small children.

Great Migration does not identify her as an immigrant in the colonies in 1635 or before, which may mean that the earliest documentation of her presence is her signature on the Dorchester Church Covenant in 1636. She was a widow again at the time of her death in 1639. [4]

1. ↑ Anderson, Robert Charles. *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633*. (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995).

   Profile of Israel Stoughton. Judith bpt. Burstead Magna, Essex, as "Judith Throughtone ... the daughter of Thomas preacher of the word of God" on 3 Jul 1599. The minister at Burstead Magna was assisted from 1594 until 1600 by "Thomas Stawghton."

2. ↑ Smead, Edwin Billings (compiler). *Our Footprints and Footprints of our Parents: A Smead Genealogy*. (Greenfield, Mass.: E.B. Smead, 1928).

   March 1639

3. ↑ http://www.crocker.com/~jcamp/jd.html
4. ↑ Stoughton, Ralph M., "Stoughton Families of Dorchester, Mass, and Windsor, Conn.," The American Genealogist, 116: 26 (4), Oct 1953.

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Israel Stoughton

chr.18 Feb 1602/3 Great Coggeshall, Essex, England

d.1644 Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England

Parents and Siblings

F. Rev. Thomas Stoughton ABT 1557 - abt 1622

M. Katherine Unknown - 1603

1. Elizabeth Stoughton abt 1592 - bef 1647
2. Thomas Stoughton 1592/3 - 1660
3. Judith Stoughton 1599 - BEF 1639
4. **Israel Stoughton** 1602/3 - 1644

Spouse and Children

H. **Israel Stoughton** 1602/3 - 1644

W. Elizabeth Knight

m. 27 Mar 1627

1. Hannah Stoughton 1637 - 1670
2. Rebecca Stoughton 1641 -

Facts and Events

Name	Israel Stoughton	
Gender	Male	
Christening[1]	18 Feb 1602/3	Great Coggeshall, Essex, England
Marriage	27 Mar 1627	Rotherhithe, Surrey, England to Elizabeth Knight
Death[1]	1644	Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England

References

1. ↑ [1.0] [1.1] Israel Stoughton, in Anderson, Robert Charles. *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633.* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995).

   Origin: Rotherhithe, Surrey. Migration: 1632. First Residence: Dorchester.
   Birth: Baptized Great Coggeshall, Essex, England, 18 Feb 1602/3, son of Rev. Thomas and Katherine (___) Stoughton.
   Death: Lincoln, England

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John Scudder

b.est 1590 Horton Kirby, Kent, England

d.bet 1625 and 1626 Strood, Strood, Kent, England

Parents and Siblings

F. Henry Scudder - 1504

M. Elizabeth Hunt 1564 -

1. Thomas Scudder est 1586 - aft 1657
2. **John Scudder** est 1590 - bet 1625 and 1626

Spouse and Children

H. **John Scudder** est 1590 - bet 1625 and 1626

W. Elizabeth Stoughton abt 1592 - bef 1647
m. abt 1613

1. Elizabeth Scudder est 1615 - 1616
2. John Scudder 1616 - bef 1690
3. Thomas Scudder 1616/17 - 1617
4. Thomas Scudder 1620 -
5. Elizabeth Scudder 1625 - bef 1692

Facts and Events

Name[1]	John Scudder	
Gender	Male	
Birth[1]	est 1590	Horton Kirby, Kent, England
Marriage	abt 1613	Maldon, Essex, England to Elizabeth Stoughton
Death[1]	bet 1625 and 1626	Strood, Strood, Kent, England

References

1. ↑ [1.0] [1.1] [1.2] Fiske, Jane Fletcher. *A New England Immigrant Kinship Network: Notes on the English Origins of the Scudders of Salem and Barnstable, Massachusetts, Bridget (----) (Verry) Giles of Salem, and Joanna (Chamberlain) Betts of Long Island*. American Genealogist (D.L. Jacobus). (Jul-Oct 1997), 72:295-97.

John Scudder (Henry[A]) was born probably at Horton Kirby, Kent, say 1590, and died, at Strood, Kent, in 1625 or 1626.

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Thomas Scudder

b.est 1586 Horton Kirby, Kent, England (probably)

d.aft 30 Sep 1657 Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, United States

Parents and Siblings

F. Henry Scudder - 1504

M. Elizabeth Hunt 1564 -

1. **Thomas Scudder** est 1586 - aft 1657
2. John Scudder est 1590 - bet 1625 and 1626

Spouse and Children

H. **Thomas Scudder** est 1586 - aft 1657

W. Elizabeth Unknown bef 1594 - m. bef 1614

1. William Scudder bet 1612 and 1615 - bet 1650 and 1657
2. John Scudder est 1618 -
3. Elizabeth Scudder 1622 - 1682
4. Thomas Scudder bet 1622 and 1626 - 1690
5. Henry Scudder 1626 - aft 1661

Spouse and Children

H. **Thomas Scudder** est 1586 - aft 1657

W. Elizabeth Somers - 1666

1. John SCUDDER 1619 -

Facts and Events

Name[1]	Thomas Scudder	
Gender	Male	
Birth[1]	est 1586	Horton Kirby, Kent, England (probably)
Marriage	bef 1614	Based on estimated date of birth of eldest known child. to Elizabeth Unknown
Will[1]	30 Sep 1657	Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, United States
Probate[1]	29 Jun 1658	Will proved.

Death[1]	aft 30 Sep 1657	Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, United States After date of will.
Probate [1]	28 Nov 1665	Administration to Henry Bartholomew and Hillyard Veren.

References

1. ↑ 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 Fiske, Jane Fletcher. *A New England Immigrant Kinship Network: Notes on the English Origins of the Scudders of Salem and Barnstable, Massachusetts, Bridget (-----) (Verry) Giles of Salem, and Joanna (Chamberlain) Betts of Long Island.* American Genealogist (D.L. Jacobus). (Jul-Oct 1997), 72:293.

Thomas[1] Scudder (Henry[A]) was born probably at Horton Kirby, Kent, say 1586 and died at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1657 (after 30 September, the date of his will). ... Thomas Scudder was a proprietor of at Salem, having first been granted land there on 25 December 1637. ... In his will, dated 30 September 1657 and proved 29 June 1658, "Thomas Scudder inhabitant of Salem in Newengland, sick and weak in body," named his wife Elizabeth, and children John, Thomas and Henry Scudder, and Elizabeth Bartholomew, and grandson Thomas Scudder son of William, deceased. Administration was given to Mr. Henry Bartholomew and Hillyard Veren on 28 9th month [Nov.] 1665, and it was noted that Thomas Scudder's wife was lately deceased.

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Category: 1630s Immigrants

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Elizabeth SCUDDER (d. date unknown)

Elizabeth SCUDDER[1737] died date unknown. She married **Samuel LOTHROP** on 28 Nov 1644[1737], son of **John LOTHROP** and **Hannah HOUSE**.

More About **Elizabeth SCUDDER** and **Samuel LOTHROP**:
Marriage: 28 Nov 1644[1737]

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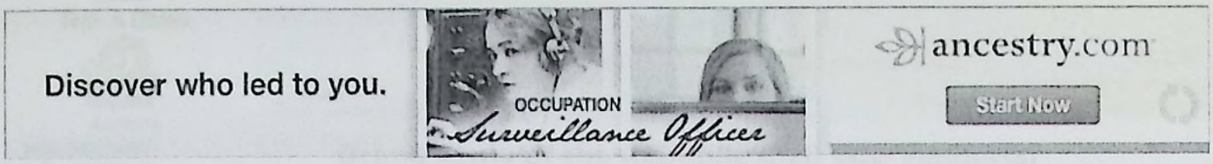

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Abigail DOANE (b. 29 Jan 1631/32, d. 1734)

Abigail DOANE[580] was born 29 Jan 1631/32[580], and died 1734[580]. She married **Samuel LOTHROP**, son of **John LOTHROP** and **Hannah HOUSE**.

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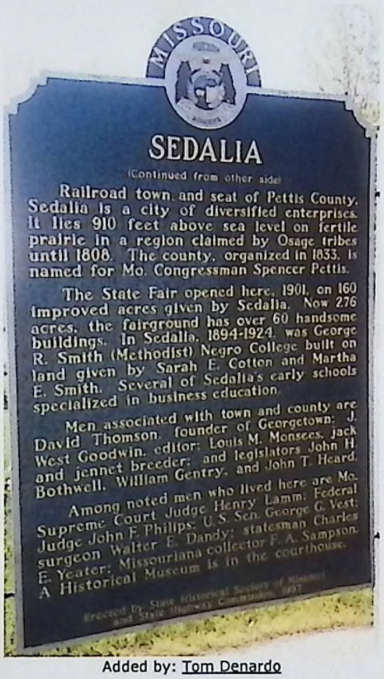
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Death: Feb. 15, 1907

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Spouse:
David Lindsay (1849 - 1927)

Inscription:
Wife of David Lindsay

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Sedalia
Pettis County
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Edmund Ironside

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Edmund Ironside or **Edmund II** (Old English: *Eadmund II Isen-Healf*; c. 989 – 30 November 1016) was King of England from 23 April to 18 October 1016 and of Wessex from 23 April to 30 November 1016. His cognomen "Ironside" is not recorded until 1057, but may have been contemporary. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, it was given to him "because of his valour" in resisting the Danish invasion led by Cnut the Great.[1] He fought five battles against the Danes, ending in defeat against Cnut on 18 October at the Battle of Assandun, after which they agreed to divide the kingdom, Edmund taking Wessex and Cnut the rest of the country. Edmund died shortly afterwards on 30 November, and Cnut became the king of all England.

Edmund

Matthew Paris's (early 13th-century) impression of the Battle of Assandun, depicting Edmund Ironside (left) and Cnut (right)

King of England

Reign	23 April 1016 – 30 November 1016
Predecessor	Æthelred the Unready
Successor	Cnut the Great
Consort	Ealdgyth
Issue	
Edward the Exile	
House	House of Wessex
Father	Æthelred the Unready
Mother	Ælfgifu of York
Born	c.990 Wessex, England
Died	30 November 1016 Oxford or London, England
Burial	Glastonbury Abbey
Religion	Chalcedonian Christianity

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Family

Edmund was a signatory to charters from 993. He was the third of the six sons of King Æthelred the Unready and his first wife, Ælfgifu, who was probably the daughter of Earl Thored of Northumbria. His elder brothers were Æthelstan and Egbert (died c. 1005), and younger ones, Eadred, Eadwig and Edgar.[1] He had four sisters, Eadgyth (or Edith), Ælfgifu, Wulfhilda, and the Abbess of Wherwell Abbey. His mother died around 1000,[2] after which his father remarried, this time to Emma of Normandy, who had two sons, Edward the Confessor and Alfred and a daughter Goda.

Early life

Æthelstan probably did not approve of the increasing influence of ealdorman Eadric Streona from 1007, and he seems to have formed a friendship with Sigeferth and Morcar, two of the leading thegns of the Five Boroughs of the East Midlands.[3] Æthelstan and Edmund were close, and they probably felt threatened by Emma's ambitions for her sons.[4] The Life of Edward the Confessor, written fifty years later, claimed that when Emma was pregnant with him, all Englishmen promised that if the child was a boy they would accept him as king.[1]

When Sweyn Forkbeard seized the throne at the end of 1013 and Æthelred fled to France, the brothers do not appear to have followed him, but stayed in England. Æthelstan died in June 1014 and left his brother estates and a sword which had belonged to king Offa of Mercia.[1] His will also reflected the close relationship between the brothers and the nobility of the east midlands.[5]

Struggle for power

Sweyn died in February 1014, and the Five Boroughs accepted his son Cnut, who married a kinswoman of Sigeferth and Morcar, as king. However, Æthelred returned to England and launched a surprise attack which defeated the Vikings and forced Cnut to flee England. In 1015 Sigeferth and Morcar came to an assembly in Oxford, probably hoping for a royal pardon, but they were murdered by Eadric Streona. King Æthelred then ordered that Sigeferth's widow, Ealdgyth, be seized and brought to Malmesbury Abbey, but Edmund seized and married her in defiance of his father, probably to consolidate his power base in the east midlands.[6] He then received the submission of the people of the Five Boroughs. At the same time, Cnut launched a new invasion of England. In late 1015 Edmund raised an army, possibly assisted by his wife's and mother's links with the midlands and the north, but the Mercians under Eadric Streona joined the West Saxons in submitting to Cnut. In early 1016 the army assembled by Edmund dispersed when Æthelred did not appear to lead it, probably due to illness. Edmund then raised a new army and in conjunction with Earl Uhtred of Northumbria ravaged Eadric Streona's Mercian territories, but when Cnut occupied Northumbria Uhtred submitted to him, only to be killed by Cnut. Edmund went to London.[1]

King of England

Æthelred died on 23 April 1016, and the citizens and councillors in London chose Edmund as king and probably crowned him. He then mounted a last-ditch effort to revive the defence of England. While the Danes laid siege to London, Edmund headed for Wessex, where the people submitted to him and he gathered an army. He fought inconclusive battles against the Danes and their English supporters at Penselwood in Somerset and Sherston in Wiltshire. He then raised the siege of London and defeated the Danes near Brentford. They renewed the siege while Edmund went to Wessex to raise further troops, returning to again relieve London, defeat the Danes at Otford, and pursue Cnut into Kent. Eadric Streona now went over to Edmund, but at the decisive Battle of Assandun on 18 October, Eadric and his men fled and Cnut decisively defeated Edmund. There may have been one further battle in the Forest of Dean, after which the two kings negotiated a peace dividing the country between them. Edmund received Wessex while Cnut took Mercia and probably Northumbria.[1]

Death

Shortly afterwards, on 30 November 1016, King Edmund died, probably in London. Cnut was now able to

seize control as king of England. Edmund was buried at Glastonbury Abbey in Somerset. His burial site is now lost. During the Dissolution of the Monasteries, any remains of a monument or crypt were destroyed. The location of his body is unknown.

Arms of Edmund Ironside, as imagined by Matthew Paris in the first half of the 13th century: Azure, a cross patonce between four martlets Or (see House of Wessex).

Heirs

Edmund had two children by Ealdgyth, Edward the Exile and Edmund. According to John of Worcester, Cnut sent them to the king of Sweden where he probably hoped they would be murdered, but the Swedish king instead forwarded them, together with his daughter, on to Kiev. The two boys eventually ended up in Hungary where Edmund died but Edward prospered. Edward "the Exile" returned to England in 1057 only to die within a few days of his arrival.[7] His son Edgar the Ætheling was briefly proclaimed king after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, but later submitted to William the Conqueror. Edgar would live a long and eventful life; fighting in rebellion against William the Conqueror from 1067-1075; fighting alongside the Conqueror's son Robert of Normandy in campaigns in Sicily (1085-1087); and accompanying Robert on the First Crusade (1099-1103). He eventually died of age in England in 1126.

Reputation

In the view of M. K. Lawson, the intensity of Edmund's struggle against the Danes in 1016 is only matched by Alfred the Great's in 871, and contrasts with Æthelred's failure. Edmund's success in raising one army after another suggests that there was little wrong with the organs of government under competent leadership. He was "probably a highly determined, skilled and indeed inspiring leader of men". Cnut visited his tomb on the anniversary of his death and laid a cloak decorated with peacocks on it to assist in his salvation, peacocks symbolising resurrection.[1]

In culture

- *Edmund Ironside* is an Elizabethan play about him, which some critics believe to be a very early work by William Shakespeare.
- Edmund is played by John Horn in the 1970 television movie *The Ceremony of Innocence*.
- Edmund is one of the main characters in Justin Hill's novel *Shieldwall* (2011), first in the Conquest Trilogy.

See also

- House of Wessex family tree

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Preceded by **Æthelred the Unready**	**King of the English** 1016	Succeeded by **Cnut the Great**

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